Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMIMEERLY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per ananim, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shortanim, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shortanim, and at the rate of eight dollars for six months,
so yet annum, and Three Dollars for six months,
syable in advance, to be paid in the effice, or remitted by
gull, jost paid, or Six Dollars per annum at the end of

ear.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, of and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editer period of all letters being paid by the writers.

Period of a single letter is scarcely of any account writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an are business, which operates as a serious tax of Editors.)

even and a half cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY-One square of sixteen pressure insertion, 75 cents; for each continuders from a distance must be accompanied with the more pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

r All Objustics and Marriages from the country, mover the party's hand-writing is unknown at this country to be authenticated by the endorsation of the matter in the neighborhood, or they will in no case physiched. Every mensure, that has been taken to est impositions and quizzes, has proved hereifore white. We must, therefore, insist, it such a case, the communication being certified by the name of ostmuster, written on the back of the letter.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Executive, that William Dandridge Epes, charged with the mater of F. A. Muir, late of Dinwiddle county, has hed from justice, and is now at large: Therefore, I, William Sauth, Governor of Virginia, do hereby offer a texard of two hundred dollars to any person or persons ano witl apprehend the said fugitive, and deliver him into the just of Dinwiddle county; and I require all offices, civil and military, and request the people of the commonwealth generally, to use every exertion, that he may be arrested and brought to justice.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the just of the Bowley of July, in the year 1846.

Epea is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 40 years sid, of a florid complexion, with blue eyes, dark auburn air, a high forehead, of athetic form, and slightly inclined to corpulency—in manner reserved and haughty. July 31—cft.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

If having been represented to the Executive that 10 RN MAYER, who had been remanded to the 11 of Elizabeth City County for trial before the Circuit Superior Court, charged with felony, has made his expe, and is now going at large, I, William Smith, Gavernor, have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars to any person or persons who will arrest the said John Mayer, and deliver him to the jailor of Elizabeth City County; and Impreover require all officers of the State, civil and military, and exhort the people of the Commonwealth to use their best exertions to arrest the said Mayer, that he may be brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 29th day of state July, 1846, and 71st year of the Commonwealth. MM. SMITH.

John Mayer is described as about five feet eight inches A PROCLAMATION.

John Mayer is described as about five feet eight inches in height, with sandy hair, light eyes, high cheek bones prominent nose; is by hirth a German, and speaks broken English. Believed to be an old offender, aid to be still lurking about the North or South side of Junes River.

July 31—c6t

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

IT having here represented to the Executive, that Thomas Italiey, who has been indicted in the Superior Court of Liw, &c., for Wayne county, for arson, has escaped from jail, and is now going at large: I, William Smuth, Governor, have thought proper to issue this Prolamation, offering a reward of fifty dollars to any person or persons who will arrest the said Thomas Halley, and deliver him to the Jailer of Wayne county; and I moreover require all officers, civil and military, and extort the people of the Commonwealth, to use their best exertions to arrest the said Halley, that he may be brought to justice.

brought to justice.

Given under my hand, and the lesser scal of the ComGiven under my hand, and the lesser scal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 29th day of Ju[SEAL.] ly, 1846, and 71st year of the Commonwealth.

WM. SMITH.

Thomas Halley is described as an Irishman by birth,
about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light com-

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Executive, that William II. Furgurson and William McWhit, late confined in the jail of Spottsylvania county,
convicted of murder, have broken said jail, and made
their escape: Now, therefore, I, William Smith, Governor of Virginia, do hereby offer a reward of one hunfield deliver to any persons who will arrest and Spottselvania county; or a reward of two hun and dollars for the arrest and delivery of both; and equire all officers, civil and military, and request the

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the Issael lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 29th day of July, in the year 1846.

WM. SMITH.

Furgurson is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and about 35 years old, spare made, with light or sandy hair, and pleasant countenance, and speaks quickly.

McWnitt is about 6 feet high, and about 44 or 45 years old, with thin visage, long nose, deep sunken eyes, darkair, downcust countenance, and hesitates when spoken to.

July 31—c6t

BROAD ROCK FOR SALE. BROAD ROCK FOR SALE.

All authorized by the owner to make sale of the move valuable property. The whole tract contains odd acree of Land, of most excellent quality, a contable portion of which is well wooded, and has on Dwelling House, most beautifully situated, though ewhat out of repair; and, also, a large Tavern, are attached to the Race Field, which makes it sussible of each division which will be made to the onse, attached to the Race Field, which makes it sus-epithle of rasy division, which will be made to suit suchasers. The situation is healthy, has fine water in it, and is within four miles of Richmond. If not old privately before, it will be offered at public auc-on, on the premises, on the last day of the races, the its September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M. TERMS hieral, and made known by application to Aug 4-ctd

TO JOHN B. WATKINS.—Sir: You will take no-lice, that I shall, on the 1st and 2nd days of Sep-ember, 1846, in the Store-house of Messrs. Barksdate & Brother, in the town of Farmville, Prince Edward sounty, Virginia, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and to'clock P. M., of said days, proceed to take the lepositions of Nathaniel D. Price and others, to be read dions of Nathaniel D. Price and others, dence in a suit now depending in the Circuit Su-dence in a suit now depending in the County of Court of Law and Chancery for the County of MUNROE R. FLIPPIN

You will please take notice, that I shall on the 14th You will please take notice, that I shall on the 14th and 15th days of September, 1846, in Farmville, Ponce Edward, in the counting room of C. R. Barkstake & Brother, take the depositions of Nathaniel D. Pice and others, to be read as evidence in a suit now spending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Charlotte, in which I am paintiff, and you and others are defendants.

July 10-48898 MUNGOE R. FLIPPIN.

MR. JOHN D. ANDREWS—Sir: You being a non-resident of this Commonwealth, I take this medical to notify you, that, on the 25th day of September sett, at my dwelling house, in the county of Hanover, and State of Virguin, I shall take the deposition of scabin Nuckols, to be read as evidence in a suit in hancery, depending in the Circuit Superior Court of law and Chancery for Hanover county, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. If from any cause the eposition be not taken on that day, it will be taken the lett day, or so soon thereafter as the cause of failure to take it be removed.

Jours Ac. 1812 24-cw2m STEPHEN T. PULLIAM.

STEPHEN T. PULLIAM. TO GEORGE PACE AND EDWIN PACE. TO GEORGE PACE AND EDWIN PAGE.
You are hereby notified, that, at the last April term
of the Circuit Superior Court of the county of
Prince George, a decree was pronounced in the case of
Chieses' Legatees vs. Chieves' Executor, and others, of
which the following is an extract: "That the plaintiffs,
George and Edwin Pace, shall appear by the next Octo
her term of this Court, and claim their interest in the
Estate of the Testator," (Joel Chieves,) "for else the
Jame will be decreed to their heirs respectively."

R K MEADE,
July 3.—cw8w THOS. II. DANIEL,

Com'rs.

Dee The maners in New Orleans and Galveston would

The papers in New Orleans and Galveston would an act of kindness to give the above an insertion. N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At a Superior Court of

Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held at the Ca-nol in the City of Richmond, June 20, 1846; Edmuod Christian, Plaintiff:

against
Phomas S. Dicken, Committee Administrator of FranS. Nelson, deceased, and Committee Administrator de
poiss non of Francis T. Stubbs, deceased, and Sidney
S. Baxter, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of
Utrania. The plaintiff this day filed his bill, and the defend The plaintiff this day filed his bill, and the defendants their answers to the same, to which answers the plaintiff replied generally; and, thereupon, the cause being docketed by consent of the parties, and by like consent of the parties, and by like consent coming on to be heard upon the bill, answers and replications aforesaid, upon an exhibit filed with the bill, and upon the affidavit of J. M. Coulling, taken to behalf of the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the plaintiff, and being argued by counsel, the court doth order that the hears of Francis Nelson, decreased, on the part of his motier, any stiff, deceased, frany such there be, and fit on the part of his motier, and with the coasent of the defendants in this cause, and exhibit with said petitions had in the City of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol, in and city, and counties are completed to be a constitution fixing the pay and thought that the Secretary of War had recommended all the appropriations which were asked.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, opposed the veto, and thought

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1846.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, relative to alleged frauds in the im-portation of syrups and molasses, containing large bodies of sugar.
On motion of Mr. Sevier, the bill from the House, to repeal the act of 3d of March, 1843,

ken up and passed.

Mr. Huntington submitted a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate, at the next session, a statement of ex-

for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians, was ta-

ports, &c., to Chihuahua, Santa Fe, &c., which Mr. Breese, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to protect the rights of American citizens in the territory of the United

States lying West of the Rocky Mountains, with A number of bills from the House were taken

The amendment of the House to the title of the Warehousing bill was agreed to.

The amendment of the House to the bill providing for the payment of Treasury notes purloined from the New Orleans Custom House, was

The Senate appointed another committee of conference, to act with a similar committee on the part of the House, on the amendment to the army appropriation bill.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, which had been returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

Mr. Breese explained the amendments adopted

by the House, and moved to concur therein, with Mr. Simmons submitted an amendment in the

shape of a substitute for the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Simmons was rejected, as was also an amendment submitted by Mr. Westcott to grant the right of settling upon lands which have been 15 years in market, and acquiring a title thereto by 5 years' residence.

The amendments proposed by the Committee on Public Lands to the amendments of the House

were adopted, and the amendments as amended were agreed to, and the bill returned to the House. [The first amendment to the amendment of the House, was to strike out the word "twenty" from the first clause, and insert "fitteen," so that all lands offered for sale for fifteen years or more on the first December, 1846, shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre, &c. The question was taken on agreeing to the above amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House, and it was decided as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benion, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fair-field, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Louisiana, field, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Woodbridge and Yulee—28. Nays—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Ciayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Manguin, Miller, Morchead, Niles, Pearcc, Phelps, Simmons and Upham—23.

The second amendment proposed by the Se-

The second amendment proposed by the Senate was to strike out the second section of the bill as amended by the House, which says, "that the quantity of land which the President of the United States shall hereafter proclaim and offer for sale in any one year shall not exceed three millions of acres," and to insert a clause in lieu thereof to the effect that, after the 1st December, 1846, all land offered for sale for fifteen years or more on the 1st December, 1851, shall then be and at like periods of five years; and that all pub-lic lands which shall have been offered for sale for fifteen years or more at the next succeeding period, or any subsequent one, shall be subject in like manner to graduation and entry at like periods of five years, as they consecutively occur Provided, That no one person, under the provisions of this act, shall be authorized to purchase more than one section at the lowest rate of fifty

On this question the year and nays were demanded, and it was decided in the affirmative

as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calboun, Cass, Chambers, Colquit, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of La., Johnson of La., Johnson of La. son of Md., Lewis, McDuffie, Rusk, Semple, Se vier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Woodbridge,

NAYS-Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Cameron Cilley, J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Day ton, Evans, Green, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, and Upham-

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bil was next taken up and the amendments reported from the Committee on Finance were considered and adopted, together with some other slight amendments. The Senate then went into Execu-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Hunt of N. Y., this morning asked leave to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution, so to amend the Constitution, that the President shall be ineligible, and that no member

of Congress shall be appointed to office during is official term of service. Objections were made, and the rules of the were not suspended. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, asked leave to offer a reolution to allow the usual extra compensation messenger-, pages, &c., employed in the House.

Mr. Broadhead of Pa., moved to lay upon the table, which was lost, yeas 55, nays 91.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution lost by two votes only, yeas 75, nays 77. Mr. Davis, of Kv., offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to inform the House whether any Treasury drafts had een issued, and, it so, the amount and their deno-

minations. Objections were made, and the year and nays moved upon a proposed suspension of the rules. The motion to suspend was rejected-year 80

Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin, then offered a resolution to provide the usual number of new books for the members of the House. Mr. Drongoole, of Virginia, moved to lay the

resolution upon the table, which was lost-yeas The question then was upon the resolution, and the yeas and nays were called, and the resolution

The Private Secretary of the President then appeared at the bar of the House with a message from the President, giving a Veto to the River

and Harbor Bill. Amidst great excitement the message was read, and the principal objections were, that the sum appropriated was between one and two millions of dollars, and the Treasury was not in a condition to meet this demand upon it; that the bill was unconstitutional; that it was local; and that it would lead to great abuses. Mr. Polk argues at length that the constitution would be greatly encroached upon, if such an act was to become a law. The message having been read, the Speaker stated the question before the House to be, shall

the bill pass-notwithstanding the Veto of the Mr. Boyd of Kentucky moved the previous testion, after thanking the President publicly for the wisdom, firmness, and independence which he had shown in sending this veto to the House.

The previous question did not carry-yeas 82, Mr. Dromgoole of Va. moved the postpone ment of the question until to-morrow.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois was prepared to say that the message, as read, embraced sound and true principles for the construction of the constitution, not only as relating to river and harbor improvements, but as to banks, to the tariff, to distribution, and all the other great and leading questions of our policy, which had so greatly distracted and agitated the country; but, while he ap-proved the principles of the veto, he could not distinctly see how they applied to the several items

Mr. Thompson of Pa. objected to the principles and the details of the veto. He disliked it altogether, and thought that a revolution was creeping upon us which would overturn the General Government. He complained of bad faith on the part of the Executive. Many strange

Mr. Brinkerhoff argued that if the Tariff bill had been postponed for one week this bill would have become a law.

After an animated speech of Mr. Rhett, of S. C., in favor and vindication of the veto, a motion was made to print the veto message, and (by Mr. Wentworth) the estimates of the Executive De-partments in favor of said improvements. But, pefore the question was taken, the House adjourn-

Tuesday, August, 4, 1846. SENATE.

Mr. Allen rose to correct an erroneous impresion which had gone abroad, in consequence of na, [Mr. Calhoun,] in the debate upon the amendment to the 21st section of the Sub-Treasury bill, reported from the committee on finance.

In those remarks, Mr. Calhoun regretted that some of the friends of the bill had thought proper to strike out the amendment allowing the use of Treasury drafts in the same manner as hereto-

Mr. Allen said that the remarks of the Senator from S. C. must be misreported, for he and those on his side of the chamber who were opposed to the amendment, had voted to "strike ou" no-thing; they had only resisted "putting in" an amendment the effect of which they conceived would be to authorize the issue of Treasury drafts, the amount of which would be limited only by the disbursements of the Treasury.

The remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. A. thought, were calculated to produce the impression, that they had embarrassed the operations of the Treasury by refusing the Department the use of drafts in its transactions in the way in which they had always been used. This was not the fact. The bill as it stood authorized the use of Treasury drafts in the ordinary form as bills of exchange, and they objected to the proposed amendment only because it would, in their opinion, have authorized their use as cir-

culation. A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs Calhoun and Lewis contended that the amendment would not have authorized the use of drafts as circulation, and Messrs. Allen, Benton and Simmons contended that it would have been con-

Treasury bill to prevent the use of treasury drafts | article' in the Herald of Sunday refers as follows for their legitimate purpose, and if the Secretary of the Treasury should issue them as circulation he would consider it a high crime and misdemeanor and should vote him guilty upon 'an

impeachment.
On motion of Mr. Hannegan the usual extra compensation was directed to be paid to the mes-sengers of the Senate.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported back the Fortification bill from the House with-On motion to Mr. Evans, the bill to remit the

duties which have accrued or been paid upon the importation of railroad iron in certain cases, was taken up, and after the adoption of some amendments, and a lengthy debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 21 to The Civil Diplomatic Appropriation bill was

hen taken up.

Mr. Benton submitted an amendment appropriating \$320,000 to pay the claimants the amount of the instalments said to have been received by the American agent, Mr. Voss, on account of the indemnity due by Mexico, provided that each claimant, for himself, shall relinquish his claim the President of the Baltimore Convention, who

the speculation entered into by the American agent, and the house of Tayleur, Jamieson & Co., ciples. We are glad to see the "Farmer" hold-Mr. Evans did not think the amendment neces-

sary. It Mexico had paid the money to our agent, there was a law already enacted to auhorize its payment to the claimants. If Mexico had not paid it, then there was no obligation on A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs.

This proposition led to a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Berrien, Niles, Cass, McDuffie, Johnson of Maryland, Evans, and others participated; when the question having been taken on its adoption, it was decided in the negative—yeas

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the bill by insertng a clause to make permanent certain clerks for the statistical bureau in the State Department; but after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Niles, Lewis, Evans, Storgeon, Calhoon, and others participated, the proposition was defeated.

Mr. Lewis moved further to amend the bill, by adding \$4,000 for the additional salary of cer-

ain judges in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and other States, &c.; which motion was agreed Mr. L moved further to amend the bill, by inerting an item of \$4,500 as an outfit to Arthur

Middleton, Esq., while acting as Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, in Spain. This motion, after a brief discussion, in which Messrs, Evans, McDuffie, Johnson of Md., Lews, and others participated, was decided in the negative-yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. Critt nden moved to amend by increasing the salary of Professor Espy to \$3,000. This amendment was opposed by Mr. Benton in a few brief remarks, which were replied to by

The amendment was adopted on a division-Mr. Crittenden also moved an amendment in relation to the appropriation for marine hospi-

And on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a short time spent therein, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The consideration of the Veto Message was resumed this morning. Mr. Bayly of Virginia defending the Veto at length, and thanking the President for it. He regarded it at this time as placing Mr. Polk among our first men, and in his hands. Mr. Bayly was greatly rejoiced that this question had been put to rest for t at least. He regarded the Veto Power as the most Republican power of the Constitution. will meet the approval of an immense majority Mr. B. devoted most of his speech to Mr. Brinker-hoff, and Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania, and

spoke his hour. question, which cut off all amendments. Mr. Schenck hoped it would not be sustained as not one Whig member had been heard.

Mr. Wentworth of Illinois said, and not one Democratic member either. The previous question, however, was sustained, The yeas and nays were called upon the main

question, which was ordered by a large vote, and the House was then brought to the question, shall lost-yeas 95, nays 91.

[No member of the Virginia delegation voted in the affirmative. Messrs. Askinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Dromgoole, Hopkins, Hubard, Hun-

ter, Johnson, Leake, McDowell, Seddon and Tredway voted in the negative. Mr. Hamlin of Me. offered a resolution to close the debate upon the French Spoliation bill in two

Mr Cobb of Ga. moved to lay on the table, and the yeas and pays were called, and the motion lost by a large vote. The resolution was then adopted, and the House

then went into Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union, Mr. Houston of Ala. in the Mr. Thurman of Ohio spoke in strong opposi-

ion to the bill. Mr. McClelland of Michigan made an argument against the bill, in defence of certain claims of Michigan during the war. Mr. Cobb, of Ga., also spoke in earnest oppo-

sition to the bill, and without allowing one word of explanation. Some twenty or thirty amendments were offered, but rejected. Mr. Dromgoole moved a substitute to the whole bill, but it was rejected. The previous question was then carried, although some fifty speakers were on the floor to address the House, and the bill ordered to a third

reading, 93 to 88. The bill was then passedayes 94, nays 87. the Virginia delegation, Mr. Pendleton voted for the bill, and Messrs. Atkinson, Bedinger, Dromgoole, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Johnson, Leake and Seddon, against it. The bill passed just as it came from the Senate.

volunteers from the States of Tennessee, Geor- ceedings in the case of Capt. S. B. Thornton, 21 Mr. Brodhead said he should vote for the veto, Butler those from the States of Ohio, Kentucky,

The New York State Convention has adopted a clause of the new constitution fixing the pay of which shall not exceed in the aggregate 300 dolTHE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA

Thursday Morning, August 6, 1846.

The Nest-Egg of Extravogance and Corruption

fully crushed! It will be seen that on Tuesday the River and Harbor bill was very near being defeated in the Now, it will be seen, that this circumstance is at-House. The majority of four (95 to 91) by tributed to the new bill which has passed Conwhich it was passed a second time, fell immensely behind the constitutional majority of twothirds. This question of National Internal Inprovements may be therefore regarded as settled

for four years to come. event of this session with more sincere pleasure. Had the principles of this bill been sustained by Congress, every other infraction of the Constitution would have followed in its train- and the Constitution itself rendered utterly worthless .-The Veto, and the strong grounds on which it is based, will have a mighty moral force upon the

There is nothing said in the British or French papers about Mexico.

Look on this picture, and ther on that. Mr. Evans, a few days since, referred in gloo my terms to the embarrassment it which the financial measures of this session would involve the Government, and asked, "what prudent man would risk a dollar upon Government securities under such circumstances?" He added:

"No man who desired the character of a statesman or legislator neglected a close observation of the prognostications of the stocks. Every public man in Europe regarded such indications.

should observe these things, see that they denote, and govern ourselves accordingly." How, then, have these measures affected the strued into such authority.

Mr. Benton said there was nothing in the Substocks in the New York Marlet? The money to the state of the stock market-

"The stock market is daily improving in activity and as soon as the warn weather is past, and operators become more pl-nty, there will be an increased activity in all defartments of busi-

"We annex a comparative table of quotations for the principal stocks in this market, in which speculation is carried to any extent, for each day of the past week, and at the close of the week previous. It will be perceived that there has been an upward movement in some of the fancy rail-road stocks, particularly in Long Island and Harlem. Prices generally have been very firm, and the market is in a very healthy condition.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FARMER. The Wilkesbarre Farmer asks a very serious question in a very brief and Quaker style .--Who will answer it? The Pennsylvanian calls for the information. We would add, that Wilkesbarre is in the beautiful valley of Wyoming worse.' to the U.S.

Mr. Benton stated the circumstances attending most strangely argued that a Revenue Tariff was ings will help to make him the next President."

> ing firm to the true doctrines, Mr. President Wright's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding: FLOUR -Our Farmers should recollect, when they are asked to join in panic excitements, that their staple flour is selling at this time in the cities w York, Boston and Philadelphia, at from dollars and eighty cents to four dollars per barrel. Are there any panic sympathisers to

No paper has denounced the Vice Presiden and Congress more bitterly than the North American, for the passage of the "British Tariff." which has stopped the factories turned whole families of beggars upon the cold world, and is des tined to cap the climax of national misery!-Strange to say, in the same paper, which paints so black a picture, we find the following joyous passage in a letter of its New York correspondent The "British Tariff" has not yet quite "rnined"

"The weather is charming, bright, cool and pleasant-just right for all sorts of pleasaunces and excursions, and the time is admirally improved I assure you. Not a day nor a night passes but ome of our fine steamboats are off on some beau

tiful excursion or other.
"The original papers found in Major Andre' boot, may now be seen at a picture-framer's in Fulton street. They belong to a member of the De Witt Clinton family, and have been sent to

We can assure the Whig, that the "distinguished Virginian" who declared, in our hearing, that "Mr. Polk was one of the best Presidents we ever had," is not in "want of office." He holds a high honor directly from the people, and he has had ample opportunity to study the official bearing of the President, and to form a deliberate and unbiassed opinion. We quoted his words, to show that the President had redeemed every pledge and done his whole duty, in the estimation of one who was fully qualified to judge .-And we would inform the Whig, that it is not it the ranks of the Democratic party alone, that we hear justice done to the President's acis. W. heard two thorough-going Whigs fully justify the late veto upon the mischievous River and Harbor bill. The doctrines contained in that message of the people of Virginia, Whigs and all. The Whig press may denounce it, but the grounds oc-Mr. Ligon of Maryland moved the previous cupied by the President are so impregnable that, on this question at least, the people will justify

and defend his course. As the Whig is not clearly satisfied of the ho nesty of the opinion of the "distinguished Virginian," we extract the Intelligencer's report of the remarks of a distinguished South Carolinian, whom no one will suspect of a hankering after

"the loaves and fishes": Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, after advert ing to the alternations of hope and fear which the friends of free trade had undergone for some weeks past, said it was really retreshing and de-lightful to hear a message like this from the Chief Magistrate of the land. The President had acted a manly part, and whatever might be nerve and fit to be at the head of a great Republic. He deserved immortal honor for meeting and breasting and throwing back the wave which was destined to overwhelm the country in a wasteful expenditure of the public treasure. The De mocratic party was a party of principle, and he would ask every member of it with what sort of face he could rise in his place and reprobate a veto such as that which had been sent them this day? A veto which supported the principles of the Baltimore Convention. [Roars of laughter and cries of "Were you there?" "Was South Carolina there?"] No, he had not been there. ["Nor your State."] No; South Carolina had subscribed no creed, because it was known to all that stood on the eternal principles of free trade, and on such a tariff as should equally benefit every part of the country. If the Democratic party meant to stand together, it must not divide on local questions of internal improvements to be brought to every man's door. They had done gloriously. They had given the country such a President as the world had never seen nor ever would see again probably. A President who had done his duty on the Oregon question. [Renewed merriment.] A President who had battled triumphantly in the glorious immortal struggle between monopoly and free trade-who had unfettered the energies of a great people, and had made this Govern-ment a universal blessing instead of being a par-

We have seen a letter from Adjutant General Gen. Patterson, it is stated, is to command the Jones, which states that the Court Martial pro-

"A Screw Loose"-Ex uno disce multa. The North American announces, among other evidences of the disastrous effects of the new Tariff bill, that a "new hinge manufactory in Southwark will not be able to go on." The fact apunfactory had determined to cease operations several months ago, on account of not being able to make it pay, even under the Tariff of 1842!-

A few days since, the Philadelphia Native Eagle, which went into mourning on the passage of the Tariff, announced the following "panic" items which, in the opinion of the Charleston Mercu-We do not know that we have recorded any ry, are "a specimen of that branch of the manufacture in which our monopolists have always defied the competition of all the world." "An extensive manufactory in Kensington, we

have just learned, intends discharging five hunconsequence of the passage of McKay's Tariff "Several large mercantile firms in this city are reported as having suspended business; and also large manufacturing establishments at Ma-

We looked carefully into the Philadelphia papers of Monday, and could find nothing about

nayunk, Trenton, Pottsville, and elsewhere.-Where the end will be, time alone can tell."

Last Sunday Ex-Governor George Howard of sidence in Anne Arandel county. Political Effects of the Tariff in Louisiano.

The N. O. Tropic (Whig) contains the following comico-serious paragraph: "BRING OUT THE BIG GUN .- The De mocratic candidate for the Legislature has been elected from the Whig Parish of Ascension; ve-

rily may the Democracy rejoice. If the most Sugar Parish in the State will, at this critical moment, vote against the men who have endeavored to sustain their interests, then every thing is right-down with the tariff on sugar and every thing else. Verily will Mr. Thibodeaux's heart sink within him when he finds his vote in Congress so severely censured by the late election in the Parish of St. James. The poll stood as follows: Templet, D., 241; Gilbert, W., 202. In the neighboring Parish of Assumption, the

THE TARIFF .- Major Noah thus, in a very tew but pointed words, disposes of the Tariff : We occupied a cool hour yesterday-that is,

as cool as we could find it-to go over the details of the new Tariff, about which there is so much real or fictitious excitement. It is a very high Tariff as it stands-very high: thirty and forty per cent, on a majority of articles. There is no free trade in this kind of protection, and the ma-nufacturers may well say—'We are glad it's no

In alluding to the burning of Mr. Dallas in the President of the Baltimore Convention, who effigy, the Major says: "A few more such burn-

THE VETO MESSAGE. To the House of Repre I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers" with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it origi-nated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The till proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hun-dred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than ment. On examining its provisions, and the vabraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, it it shall be sanctioned and become a law, what practical constitutional reextended system of internal improvements by the Federal Government in all parts of the Union.— The constitution has not, in my judgment, conterred upon the Federal Government the power to construct works of internal improvemen within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the Federal Government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted The approved course of the Government, and the teliberately-expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors practical evils which must flow from the exercise, on the part of the Federal Government, of have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

The general proposition, that the Federal Government does not possess this power, is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is ustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power. It is not questioned that the Federal Govern-ment is one of limited powers. Its powers are the Constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted, a sound rule of construction has been laid down by Mr. Madison. The rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is whether the power be expressed in the Constitution If it be, an incident to an expressed power, and necessary

the question is decided. If it be not expressed the next inquiry must be, whether it is properly to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it he not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended that there is any express grant in the Constitution conferring on Congress. the power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution the granted powers? All the granted powers, is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed, without the aid of such an incident. "A power to be incidental must not be exercised for endindependent of the principal power to which it is an incident." It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as convenient, or that its exer-cise would advance the public weal. It must be necessary and proper to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an in-cident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the Federal Constitution proves that the Government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution the character of the future history of his Admin-istration, he had shown himself to be a man of is defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation to be thus limited in its authority. tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the Federal Government should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed such objects of expenditure, (if the form of Government) by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the constitution. If Congress does not possess the cquality and injustice than in one of the vast exgeneral power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule? This bill assumes the existence of the power, and in some of its provisions as- hood.

fording protection and shelter for our navy and existing channels of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the Government through all pre-

priations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light-houses, beacons, buoys, piers, and other improveocean and lake coasts immediately connected with our loreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points uncon-

tions may not be made by the Federal Govern-One of my predecessors, who saw the evil con sequences of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempted to define this line by de-

claring that "expenditures of this character" should be "confined below the ports of entry or delivery established by law." Acting on this rewhich had passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wabash river." He was at the mands upon it. same time "sensible that this restriction was not these "five hundred men" being turned adrift on as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations remote and not well understood objects."-Maryland died of apoplexy at Waverly, his reThis restriction, it was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered comparatively useless which I have assigned, to withold my approval in checking the system of improvements which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be established by law upon the upper waters, and in some instances, almost at the head springs of some of the most unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast possessing no commercial importance, and not used as places of refuge and safety by our navy, and other shipping. Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized by law, so far as loreign commerce is concerned, exist only in the statute-books. No entry of foreign goods is ever made and no duties are ever collected at them. No exports of American products bound for foreign countries ever clear from them. To assume that their existence in the statute-book as ports of entry or delivery warrant expenditures on the waters leading to them, which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition, that Democratic candidate was elected by 180 majo-rity. "The Sugar State" does not seem to labor sions on the constitution. If the restriction be a and one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets and rivers connected with, or leading to such ports as actually have toreign commerce; ports at monduring the summer season, a longer one hav-which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying ing occurred without complaint, I believe, than the duties charged by law, and from which ex-ports are made to foreign countries. It will be found, by applying the restriction thus understood to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty objects of internal improvement, called in the bill harbors, at places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival of foreign merchan-dise, and from which there has never been a ves-dise, and from which there has never been a ves-abandonment and consequent sacrifice of his prosel cleared for a foreign country. It will be found that many of these works are new, and at places

rivers upon which there not only exists no loreign commerce, but upon which there has not not permit him to turn a deaf or sullen ear. been established even a paper port of entry, and which it improved can benefit only the particu-Should this bill become a law, the same principle which authorizes the appropriations which it appropriations for the improvement of all the equal propriety, be called harbors, and of all the rivers, important or unimportant, in every part of the Union. To sanction the bill with such pro-visions, would be to concede the principle, that the Federal Government possesses the power to ex-pend the public money in a general system of ingresses and successive Executives. It would be to efface and remove the limitations and restrictions of power, which the constitution has wisely provided, to limit the authority and action of the Federal Government to a few well-defined and specified objects. Besides these objections, the

the powers asserted in this bill, impress my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert them from the country, as far as my constitutional action may enable me to do so. It not only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to dis-turb the harmony of the Union. It will destroy

the harmony which should prevail in our legislative counsels. tional interests, strong enough, when united to carry propositions for appropriations of public noney which could not of themselves, and standing alone succeed, and cannot fail to lead to

wasteful and extravagant expenditures. ble from such a system, between local and indi-vidual interests and the general interests of the

whole. It is unjust to those States which have with their own means constructed their own intertreasury appropriations for similar improvements In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those States whose representatives and people either deny or doubt the existence of the power, or think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to the Trea sury, cannot consistently with their opinions en gage in the general competition for a share of the public money. Thus a large portion of the Union in numbers and in geographical extent, contributing its equal proportion of taxes to the support of the Government, would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see the national treasure—the common stock of all—unequally disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections, instead which all have a common interest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue was given. Should the system of internal improvements pro posed prevail, all these evils will multiply and increase with the increase of the number of the States, and the extension of the geographical limits of the settled portions of our country. With of the States into one sovereignty would be to the States into one sovereignty would be to the increase of our numbers and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionately increased. In each case the expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, direct or indirect, only on

a section, while these sections would become daily less in comparison with the whole. The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in withholding power over such objects from the Federal Government, and leaving them to the local governments of the States, becomes more and more manifest with every year's experience

of the operations of our system. In a country of limited extent, with but few ernment permitted it,) a common treasury might tent which ours now presents in population and territory. The treasure of the world ly be equal to the improvement of every bay, in-let, creek, and river in our country which might be supposed to promote the agricultural, manufacturing or commercial interests of a neighbor-

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in as fully as though the appropriations which it its provisions to any expansion of our limits and proposes were applicable to the construction of population; and with the advance of the confedence of the confede roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearness, it becomes the more apparent that the harceedings in the case of Capt. S. B. Thornton, 2d Contained in this bill are local in their character, and should be clear by defined. Some of the objects of appropriation by defined. Some of the objects of appropriation and the equal justice to which the contained in this bill are local in their character, and should confine its action within the limits of a single State; and all its parts are entitled, require that the federal contained in this bill are local in their character, and should be clear. In contained in this bill are local in their character, and should be clear. In contained in this bill are local in their character, and the propriation propriet in the proposition of the objects of appropriation in the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in their character, and the contained in this bill are local in the

in its improvement. Congress have exercised | deserve some consideration. It appropriates bethe power coeval with the Constitution of esta- tween one and two millions of dollars for objects blishing lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and piers on which are of no pressing necessity; and this is our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of proposed at a time when the country is engaged rendering navigation safe and easy, and of afsent session has authorized a loan or the issue of pears to be, says the Pennsylvanian, that this ma- other shipping. These are safeguards placed in treasury notes to defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the "exigencies of the Govern-men shall require it." It would seem to be the ceding Administrations, I am not disposed to dictate of wisdom under such circumstances to question or disturb the authority to make appro- husband our means, and not to waste them on comparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the loan or issue of treasury notes which may become necessary to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem to be wise, too, to abstain from such expenditures with a view to ments within the bays, inlets, and harbors on our avoid the accumulation of a large public debt, the existence of which would be opposed to the

> Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large nected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protection and security of our navy and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropriations and drains upon the treasury, for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are em-braced, will demand, through their representa-tives in Congress, to be placed on an equal footing with them. With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily tollow either an inon, he withheld his sanction from a bill the people by taxation, to supply the treasury

interests of our people, as well as to the genius of

With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common contituents, to co-operate with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned re JAMES K. POLK WASHINGTON, August 3d, 1846.

For the Enquirer. GOVERNOR SMITH.

The Whig press of the State having indulged some bitterness of remark upon Gov. Smith, for his recent absence from the seat of Government, and the Rockingham Register, upon such authority, having done likewise, I think it but justice to Gov. Smith to notice them.

These strictures originated in the supposed inability to obtain the Executive Proclamation for the arrest of Epes, the alleged murderer of Muir. Now, as far as this fact is important, I find upon enquiry that the proclamation could not have issued one hour sooner than it did in consequence of the want of proper evidence, which was called his arrival. So much for this fact,

But, as I learn, interregnums are not uncommon during the summer season, a longer one havthat for which the Governor is now so fiercely

When Gov. Smith was (to him) unexpectedly elected to his present high office, he was in the midst of an important and lucrative practice as a lawver, indispensable to him as the chief, if not the only means of support for his large and expensive family. His first purpose was to decline the office tendered to him by the General Assemabandonment and consequent sacrifice of his protessional pursuits, and only yielded his acceptance to the wishes of his friends whose feelings for the improvement of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, ing another to the many instances in which he circumstances had particularly excited; thus addalso, that the bill contains appropriations for had sacrificed his substantial interest to calls to which his own social and disinterested nature Having concluded to accept the Executive

for the mouths of creeks, denominated harbors. Chair, the Governor lelt much solicitude as to the course he should pursue with his existing profes-sional engagements. He was strongly arged by lar neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain appropriations, the expenditure of which will only have the effect of his practice. He was reminded that Governors improving one place at the expense of the local natural advantages of another in its vicinity.—

dent of the United States, diligently prosecuted the profession, and that it was too heavy a sacrifice to give up his bread and meat, and to comproposes to make, would also anthorize similar mence anew, at the end of his term of office, his professional career. But the Governor's respect bays, inlets and creeks, which may, with for the dignity of office, for the prejudices of many of his tellow-citizens, and especially anxiety, fully and faithfully to perform all the high duties devolved upon him, induced him to decline such advice, much as he might have been desirous of adopting it. But he was already under obligations to many clients, in causes, some ternal improvements, limited in its extent only by of which were of the highest consequence. He could not abandon such clients without their concealing the could not abandon such clients without their consent. Yet, anxious to contract the circle of his operations, and rapidly to disconnect himself from its professional engagements, he did but publicly recognise his obligations to his clients, as from the Warrenton Flag of '98:

> "A CARD.-In consequence of my election as Governor of this Commonwealth, I shall have to decline new business in the line of my profession. But the business on hand at the time of my election shall receive such attention as will protect the interests of my clients. In the mean time my friend T. L. Moone, Esq, in whose ability and attention I have every confidence, and my son Jas. C. Smith, will take charge of the business; to whom my clients will apply for counsel and assistance. I will attend the Superior Courts of this county until this business is closed.

In prosecution of this purpose, he wholly gave up his Prince William Courts-he attended part of one Culpeper Court-part of two Courts in Rappabannock-part of two County Courts-and part of one Sujerior Court in Fauquier, only winding up his business, professional and otherwise, with anxious eagerness and industry, that he might at an early day give his whole at-tention to the public service. This consummation is at hand. In October, Governor Smith expects with his family to be settled in the Cit Richmond, by which time he hopes to have his business matters arranged, so that he can leav Now, what is there wrong? What unreason

able in this? Elected in December to take office in January last, did one man, who voted for Governor Smith, expect or desire that he should leave his plough in the furrow-abandon his private business to utter ruin, and break his subsisting engagements? Certainly the people did not expect or desire it, and I do not believe a single member of the Assembly did. It is a great mistake to suppose that Governor Smith does not appreciate as he should the high honor done him by his election; but he never sought nor does he hold his honors with the ea-gerness of passion. The Register advises Gov. Smith to resign his office, if his private circumstances will not allow him to perform his public duties. The Governor can, without difficulty and without trial, retire to private life, and it is only requisite to satisfy him, my life upon it, that such is the wish of his party, and he will do it William Smith has been actively connect upon the requisition of his party and against his

fied that Gov. Smith would never have expected that the Rockingham Register, knowing him as the editors of that paper do, would have joined in the cry against him In conclusion, the Governor is gratified to believe that the public service has in no wise suffered by his absence-that he has taken no more time to wind up his private affairs than many of his predecessors-no more than is reasonableand no more than will be sanctioned and sus

own protest, and is perfectly willing to drop again

into the ranks at the bidding of that party which

called him from his retirement. Bu

lained by his fellow citizens.

I have deemed this notice due to justice and my regard for Gov. Smith, and I claim of those papers, in the name of justice and fair dealing, who published attacks against him, to publish this answer to them.

A Voice FROM A FRIEND. We understand that Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, was yesterday nominated by the Presi-

dent to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme court occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin .- [ National Intelligencer. FAMILY GROCERY.

Removal.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his Grocery Store to the granite front building on the South corner of Main and 9th streets, recently occupied as a coach manufactory, by Mr. James Bosher, where he is prepared to offer to his tederal friends and the public generally a large and gratifying fact, that he is acquitted of all the charges on which he was tried.

Ex-Governor P. M. Butler of South Carolina has accepted the office of Colonel of the South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers.

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